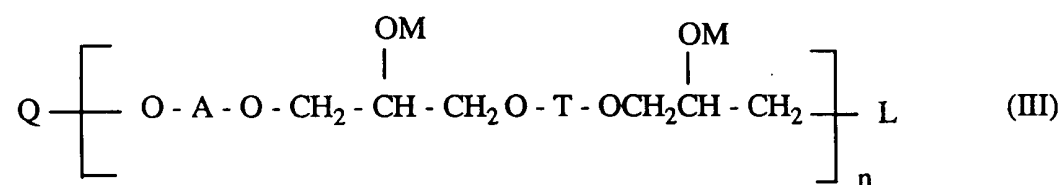


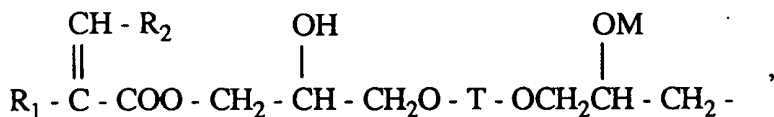
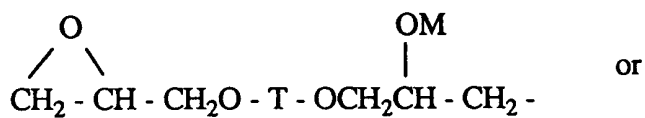
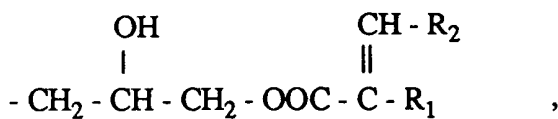
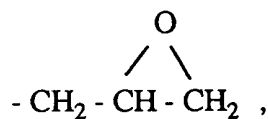
What is claimed is:

1. An epoxy acrylate of formula (III)



wherein

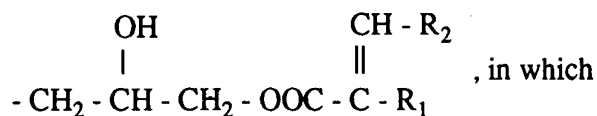
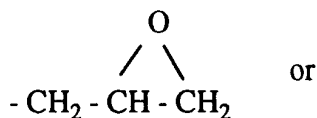
Q is hydrogen or a group of formula



R₁ is -H or -CH₃, R₂ -H, -CH₃ or phenyl

T is the radical of an aromatic bifunctional compound, and

M is each independently hydrogen or a group of formula

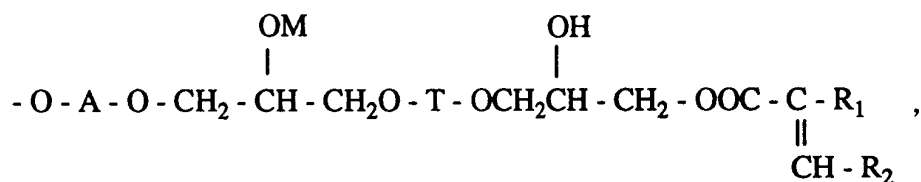
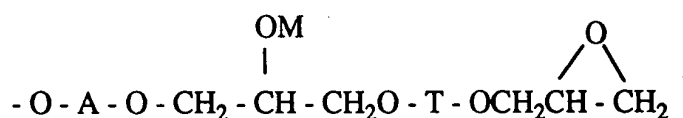


R₁ and R₂ are as defined above,

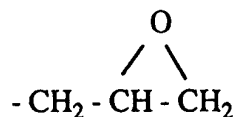
A is the radical of an aromatic bifunctional compound,

n is an integer from 0 to 300, and

L is a group of formula

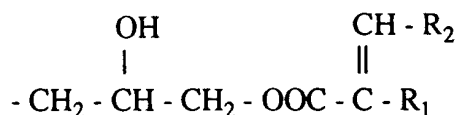


with the proviso that in formula III not all radicals M may be simultaneously hydrogen or a group of formula



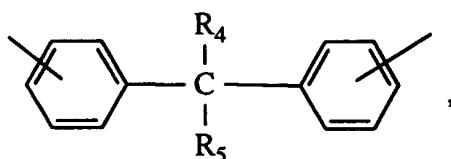
but at least 10 mol %, preferably 20-100 mol %, of the radicals M that are not present in the end groups Q and L denote a group of the above formula

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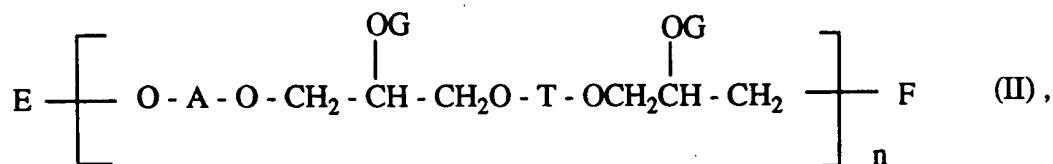
wherein R_1 and R_2 are as defined above.

2. An epoxy acrylate of formula III according to claim 1, wherein R_1 is hydrogen or methyl and R_2 is hydrogen, methyl or phenyl.
3. An epoxy acrylate of formula III according to claim 1, wherein n is an integer from 0 to 50 and A and T are each independently of the other a linking group of formula



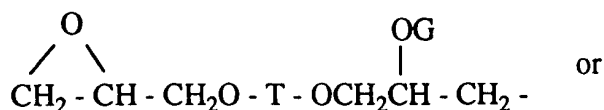
wherein R_4 and R_5 are each independently of the other -H or $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_4$ alkyl and the phenyl radicals of said linking group are unsubstituted or bromine-substituted.

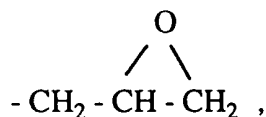
4. A process for the preparation of an epoxy acrylate of formula (III) according to claim 1, which comprises reacting a postglycidylated epoxy resin of formula II



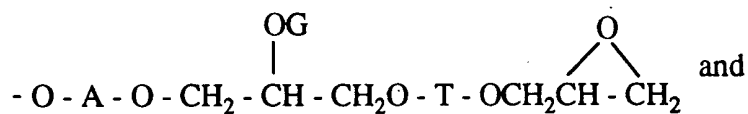
wherein

E is hydrogen or a group of formula



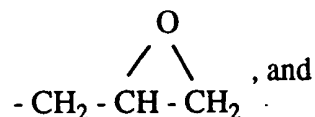


F represents the groups of formula - O - A - OG or



G is -H or the radical $\begin{array}{c} \text{O} \\ \diagup \quad \diagdown \\ -\text{CH}_2 - \text{CH} - \text{CH}_2 \end{array},$

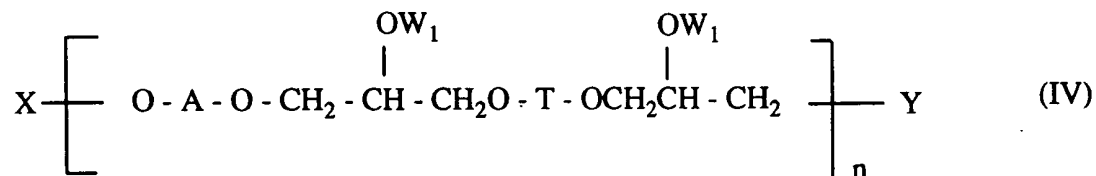
with the proviso that, in formula II, at least 10 mol % of the radicals G that are not present in the end groups E and F represent the group of formula



A, T, and n are as defined in claim 1,

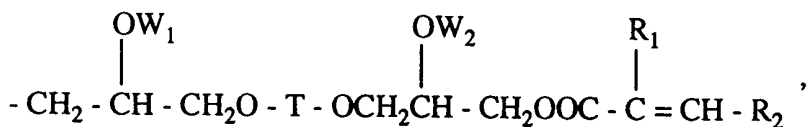
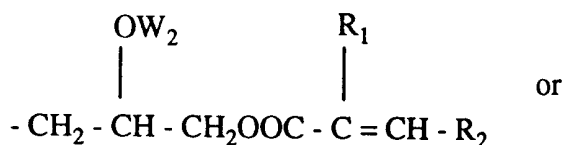
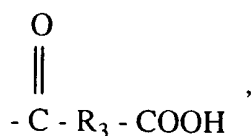
with an ethylenically unsaturated monocarboxylic acid in the presence of a catalyst and a polymerisation inhibitor, at elevated temperature.

5. A carboxyl group-containing epoxy acrylate of formula IV



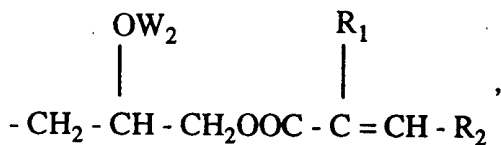
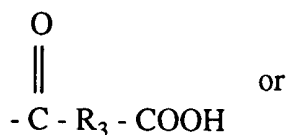
wherein

X is hydrogen or a group of formula



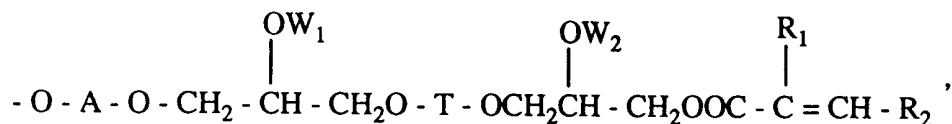
R_3 is the radical of a cyclic anhydride of a polycarboxylic acid after removal of the anhydride radical,

W_1 is hydrogen or a group of formula

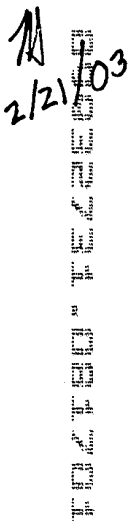


W_2 is -H or the group $\begin{array}{c} \text{O} \\ || \\ -\text{C} - \text{R}_3 - \text{COOH} \end{array}$, and

Y is the group of formula $-\text{O}-\text{A}-\text{O}-\text{W}_1$ or



wherein the symbols A, T, R_1 , R_2 , R_3 and n are as defined in claim 1, with the proviso that, in formula IV, at least 10 mol % of radicals W_1 that are not in the end groups X and Y are a group of formula



6. A process for the preparation of a carboxyl group containing epoxy acrylate of formula IV as claimed in claim 5, which comprises reacting an epoxy acrylate of formula III as claimed in claim 1 with a cyclic anhydride of a polycarboxylic acid, in the absence or presence of a catalyst and of a polymerisation inhibitor, at elevated temperature.

7. A method for preparing photoresist formulations comprising the use of an epoxy acrylate of formula III as claimed in claim 1 as acrylate component.

8. A method for preparing photoresist formulations comprising the use of a carboxyl group-containing epoxy acrylate of formula IV as claimed in claim 5 as acrylate component.